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underlies the discussion has been developed by his physiological investigations, chiefly in connection with the vegetation of arid areas.—J. M. C.

Scientific expedition to New Guinea.—A second part of volume VIII, continuing the account of the botanical results of this expedition, has been published recently,[7] which includes about 50 families of the higher plants, over 190 genera, and approximately 300 species and varieties. The taxonomic work has been done by noted specialists, and their results have been ably edited by Dr. H. A. LORENTZ. Nearly one-third of the species and varieties enumerated are new to science, and the following genera are published here for the first time: *Salacicratea* of the Hippocrateaceae, *Diandriella* of the Araceae, and *Cyrtandropsis* of the Gesneriaceae. The more important constituents of the flora, as shown by families, are: the Euphorbiaceae (60 species), Leguminosae (52), Piperaceae (21), Araceae (20), Myrtaceae (19), and Compositae (17). The publication is a scientifically important contribution to our knowledge of the flora of New Guinea.—J. M. GREENMAN.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS

Current taxonomic literature.—O. AMES (Torreya **10**:90, 91. 1910) records a new species of *Ponthieva* (*P. Brittonae*) from the Bahamas.—J. C. ARTHUR (Mycologia **2**:213–240. 1910) under the title "Cultures of Uredineae in 1909" has placed on record some of the results of his researches during the past year, and includes two new species of *Gymnosporangium* described by F. D. KERN.—W. BECKER (Beih. Bot. Centralbl. **26**:289–390. 1910) has issued the second and closing article on the taxonomy of European violets, embodying the results of long-continued study in this genus.—M. BOULY de LESDAIN (Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. IV. **10**:236–240. 1910) under the title "Notes lichénologiques no. XII" has described several new species of lichens, some of which are from Mexico.—T. S. BRANDEGEE (Univ. Calif. Pub. Bot. **4**:85–95. 1910) has published 23 new species of flowering plants from Mexico; the paper is based chiefly on collections made in the state of Puebla by C. A. PURPUS, and the types are deposited in the herbarium of the University of California. One new genus (*Amphorella*) of the Asclepiadaceae is proposed.—N. L. BRITTON (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **37**:345–363. 1910) in continuation of his studies on West Indian plants presents a synoptical treatment of the genus *Comocladia*, recognizing 18 species of which 7 are indicated as new to science; the article includes also descriptions of 24 new species of spermatophytes belonging to different genera.—G. DISMIER (Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. IV. **10**:Mém. 17, pp. 1–37. 1910) under the title "Revision des Philonotis de l'Amérique" recognizes 25 species, 2 of which and several varieties are new.—P. DUSÉN

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[7] Nova Guinea. Résultats de l'expédition scientifique Néerlandaise à la Nouvelle-Guinée en 1907 sous les auspices du Dr. H. A. LORENTZ. Vol. VIII, Botanique Livraison II. 4to, pp. 221–426. *pls. 52–68.* Leide: E. J. Brill. 1910.

(Arkiv för Botanik **9**:no. 5, pp. 1–50. *pl. 1.* 1910) under the title "Beiträge zur flora des Itatiaia" has published 4 new species of flowering plants; the same author (*ibid.* no. 15, pp. 1–37. *pls. 1–8.* 1910), in cooperation with the well known specialists H. CHRIST, E. HÄCKEL, and A. COGNIAUX, has published 25 new species and 3 varieties of vascular plants from Paraná, southern Brazil. The types are mostly in the government museum at Stockholm.—E. L. EKMAN (*ibid.* no. 4, pp. 1–56. 1910) records the results of a botanical expedition to Argentina and includes descriptions of several new species and varieties of Malvaceae and Sterculiaceae.—A. D. E. ELMER (Leafl. Phil. Bot. **2**:659–701. 1910) in continuation of studies on the flora of the Philippines has described 10 new species of the Myrsinaceae, 3 new species and a new genus (*Whitfordia*) of the Leguminosae, and 10 new species belonging to different families of flowering plants. J. GILLET and E. PÂQUE (Ann. Mus. Congo. Botanique Sér. V. fasc. 1. pp. ix+120. 1910) in a series of publications by the Belgian government on the flora of the Congo have issued recently a very interesting contribution entitled "Plantes principales de la région de Kisantu." The paper gives the native and scientific names of plants as well as their uses, and is illustrated with over twenty photographic illustrations.—E. L. GREENE (Leafl. Bot. Obs. & Crit. **2**:105–120. 1910) describes 25 new species of flowering plants mostly from western United States and northern Mexico; of these 12 belong to the genus *Morus* and are related to *M. microphylla* Buckley.—F. D. HEALD and F. A. WOLF (Mycologia **2**:205–211. *pl. 31.* 1910) have published a new genus (*Cyanospora*), referred to the Ceratostomaceae; the fungus is associated with the whitened areas on the trunk and branches of the mountain cedar of western Texas and northern Mexico and is thought to be parasitic.—G. G. HEDGCOCK (*ibid.* 155, 156) records a new polypore (*Polyporus amarus*), found on living trunks of *Libocedrus decurrens;* it is said to be the cause of "pin-rot" or "peckiness" of the heartwood of these trees.—A. A. HELLER (Muhlenbergia **6**:81, 82. 1910) under the title "The North American Lupines II" describes a new species of *Lupinus* (*L. silvicola*) from California.—G. KOIDZUMI (Journ. Sci. Coll. Univ. Tokyo **27**:1–128. *pls. 1–3.* 1910) gives a list of plants collected on the Japanese part of the Island of Sachalin by Mr. G. NAKAHARA in 1906. The list comprises some 200 genera and about 300 species, many of which have not been recorded hitherto from this region.—H. KYLIN (Sv. Bot. Tidsk. **4**:146–149. *pl. 6.* 1910) describes and illustrates a new species of *Batrachospermum* (*B. Skottsbergii*) from Tierra-del-Fuego.—W. A. MURRILL (Mycologia **2**:248. 1910) has published a new species of *Ceriomyces* (*C. jalapensis*) from the vicinity of Jalapa, Mexico.—TH. LOESENER (Verh. Bot. Ver. Prov. Brandb. **51**:1–36 [179–214]. 1909–1910), in collaboration with different specialists, gives an annotated list of plants collected in Mexico and Central America by C. and E. SELER. The paper is the sixth in the series of *Plantae Selerianae* and includes descriptions of 11 new species and 2 new varieties of flowering plants.—G. E. OSTERHOUT (Muhlenbergia **6**:46, 47. 1910) describes a new species of *Aulospermum* (*A. Betheli*), a new variety of *Aster laevis*, and one of *Arnica Parryi* from Colorado.—F. PETRAK (Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève II. **2**:167–171. 1910) has published a new genus (*Wettsteinia*) of Compositae, based on *Carduus nidulans* Ruprecht. —E. P. PHILLIPS (Kew Bull. 286–290. 1910) has characterized a new genus (*Spatallopsis*) of the Proteaceae; the genus is a segregate from *Spatalla*, differing principally in having a regular calyx and conical stigma and, as present understood, contains 5 species, all of south African distribution.—L. QUEHL (Monats. für Kakteenkunde **20**:139, 140. 1910) describes and illustrates a new species of *Mamillaria* (*M. Emskötteriana*) from Mexico.—J. F. ROCK (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **37**:297–304. 1910) has published 4 new species of flowering plants from Hawaii.—P. A. RYDBERG (*ibid.* 313–335, 443–471) in continuation of his "Studies on the Rocky Mountain flora" has described several new species of Compositae.—V. SCHIFFNER (Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. **60**:169–173. 1910) presents a consideration of the genus *Chiloscyphus*, segregating therefrom a group of species for which he proposes the new generic name *Heteroscyphus*.—R. SCHLECHTER (Rep. Nov. Sp. **8**:453–458. 1910) has published several new species of Orchidaceae, of which 7 are from Central and South America.—J. K. SMALL (Torreya **10**:186–188. 1910) describes a new genus (*Carteria*) of the Orchidaceae; the plant is a native on the Everglade Keys, Florida, and is also said to occur in the Bahamas.—D. R. SUMSTINE (Mycologia **2**:125–154. 1910) under the title "The North American Mucorales I" gives a synoptical treatment of the group with keys to the genera and species. —F. THEISSEN (Broteria Ser. Bot. **9**:5–44. 1910) under the title "Perisporiales Riograndenses" gives an annotated list of the Perisporiaceae of southern Brazil, including several species new to science; the list is supplemented by a catalogue of the host plants.—C. TORREND (*ibid.* 45–53) presents the results of studies on the Myxomycetes of Portugal and proposes a new genus (*Helolachnum*) of the Discomycetes.—P. WILSON (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **37**:437, 438. 1910) has described a new species of *Ravenia* and one of *Spathelia* from eastern Cuba.—F. A. WOLF (Mycologia **2**:241, 242. *pl. 32.* 1910) has published a new species of *Macrophoma;* the fungus is parasitic on leaves of the American mistletoe (*Phoradendron flavescens*), and up to the present time has been found only in Texas.—H. WOLFF (Rep. Nov. Sp. **8**:414, 415. 1910) has published two new species of *Eryngium*, namely *E. Ekmanii* from Argentina and *E. Harmsianum* from California.—Several authors (Kew Bull. 192–197. 1910) have described new species of flowering plants, including a new *Tabebuia* (*T. stenocalyx*) from Trinidad and a *Catopsis* (*C. penduliflora*) from Peru.— J. M. GREENMAN.

Russian grain rusts.—During a number of years JACZEWSKI has made a study of the grain rusts in Russia, the results of which have been published in a Russian monograph. Believing that local observations in different regions may serve to elucidate some phases in the life history of the rusts, the author has made those results of his studies which might be of general interest avail-